clares that the reports in regard to Prince Bismarck's offering Austria an offensive and defensive alliance are fully confirmed. These proposals followed immediately upon the signature of the London protocol, but the Austrian military authorities prevented their definite consideration or acceptance at

AUSTRIA BEADY TO STRIKE.

The HERALD correspondent in Vienna telegraphs that the Austrian government is concentrating from 20,000 to 40,000 troops on the Servian frontier. It seems to be now beyond all doubt that Austria has determined to occupy Servia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it is expected that the passage of the Danube by the main body of the Russian army will be the signal for the Austrians to cross the frontier.

MAGYAR AGAINST SLAV.

The HEBALD correspondent in Bucharest reports that it is stated in that city that Hungarian feeling is very bitter against Roumania in consequence of the stand taken by the principality against Turkey. No people are more hostile to the designs of the Panslavists than the Magyars, who, when they had the power, oppressed the Slavs as much as the Austrians oppressed Hungary. They owe an old grudge to Russia for helping Austria to quell their own insurrection in 1848-9. The feeling runs so high that the Hungarian authorities have prohibited the collection of money to aid the Roumanian wounded.

A TURKISH COLUMN ANNIHILATED.

The HERALD correspondent at Spalato confirms the report cabled yesterday morning of the defeat of the Turks by the Montenegrins near Martonitzi. The Turks, under Ali Saib, were completely routed, and their army was simply annihilated. Their tents, arms, ammunition and provisions fell into the hands of the Montenegrins and only a small number escaped to Spuz. The Montenegrin army continues to hold an advantageous position.

THE MONTENEGRIN HEROES.

The Vienna correspondent of the HEBALD states that the news of the Montenegrin success near Martonitza is fully confirmed. The accounts which have reached the Austrian capital are from the best possible sources, and they represent the Turkish loss as being fearful.

A DREADFUL DEFEAT.

Contrary to Turkish reports of the junction of Suleiman Pacha and Ali Saib, the Times Cetttinje correspondent, in a telegram dated June 21, says, relative to the Turkihh defeat near Spuz:-"Later accounts show there never was a worse panic, a more disastrous rout, known in the annals of war between Turkey and Montenegro. It was only the artillery of the forts that saved the Turkish army from complete destruction.

NUMBERLESS DEAD.

"The Turkish dead cannot be counted because they lie along the plain nearly up to the Spurz, and the artillary of the city prevent approach. General Petrovics reports about one thousand dead within The spirits of the people are very high here. It is confidently believed Suleiman will be driven back to Nicsics."

THE GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

The Herald's correspondent at Vienna sends further confirmation of the disastrous rout of the Turks in the Arras Valley, near the passes of Topak Kaleh. More than 30,000 men were engaged on both sides. In addition to the loss of their commanding officer the Turks left 600 dead on the field and were forced to retreat to Delibaba. A GUNBOAT'S NARROW ESCAPE

A Rustchuk despatch reports that on Wednesday the Russians collected a number of boats and six small steamers behind an island near Pirgos. A Torkish gunboat sent to reconnoitre narrowly es caped a torpedo launch. Considerable firing ensued across the river, without much damage to the Turks, although as the Russian hoats were some time exposed to a heavy fire it is believed they suffered severely.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AT DELIBARA.

We have now detailed information respecting the first conflict in the open field between the Turks and Russians in Armenia, a brief account of which was telegraphed you yesterday. It will be remembered that Mukhtar Pacha reinforced the troops at Delibaba some days ago and ordered Commander Mehemet to advance through the passes from the Aras Valley and Pasin plain and meet the Russians. Mehemet, therefore, descended the slope and took up a position at Zeidikan or Saidachan, which is ten or twelve miles southwest of Toprak-Kaleh and just in front of the passes above mentioned.

THE PASSES ABANDONED.

His artillery strength is not stated, but it was not strong. His infantry was not above eight thousand and he had little or no cavalry, and that was of a bad quality. The Russian left, under Lieutenant General Tergukasson, had, on the other hand, about ten thousand infantry and plenty of cannon, besides an effective cavalry force.

THE TUBES FORCE THE FIGHT.

The Turks brought on the fight by advances on the 15th inst. The whole day was spent in an artillery duel, but on the 16th the Russians began the execution of what was evidently a settled plan. Six bodies of Russian infantry advanced at six o'clock under a terrible cover of artillery fire. COULD NOT BE STOPPED.

Notwithstanding the Turks returned a steady fire, the enemy continued to advance and finally, by detaching a strong body, turned the Turkish right flank, seized a commanding hill and quickly threw up breastworks and there established four field guns, which enabled them to rake almost the entire front of the Turkish line.

A SWATH OF DEAD MEN.

serious. Their men fell rapidly. Their artillery was dislodged and the infantry exposed without support to a murderous fire. For over twenty minutes the Ottomans stood before this new attack.

LOSS OF THEIR COMMANDER. At this crisis Mehemet fell dead. To increase the difficulties ammunition ran short. At ten o'clock the height which the Turks held at the opening of the battle was no longer tenable, and by midnight the last Turk was driven off. A cavalry charge followed, converting defeat into rout. What followed is not vet clear.

MUKHTAR PACHA'S PRECARIOUS POSITION.

One account says the Russians advanced into the Plain of Pasin, two miles from Mukhtar's position. This is apparently confirmed by a Russian official despatch saying:-"General Tergukasoff has left Zeidikan and is marching upon Kunrikoi." HAS HE THE RIVER BEHIND HIM?

On the other hand, Mukhtar Pacha's main position was, at last accounts, near Zewin, and it is certain that the Arras, which is not fordable at this season, flows between him and the troops beaten on Saturday, which would protect him from the Russian left wing.

CLOSING IN PROM KARS.

Another report says, however, that some of the army around Kars has advanced toward Erzeroum, which may explain Mukhtar Pacha's threatened position. The latest Turkish advices, dated June 17, say the Turkish left wing is retreating on Erzeroum, followed by a Russian general.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE ARMIES.

An Erzeroum despatch, dated June 21, even ing, says:-"The Russian left wing has fallen back on Khaliat and Zeidikan. The Turkish right wing is in front of the mountain gorge of Delibaba. Mukhtar Pacha is still at Khorem-Duzee. RUMORED TURKISH CAPTURE OF BAJAZID.

The Constantinople Bassiret announces that Paik Pacha, Turkish commandant at Van, having been advised of the approach of 1,000 Russians, despatched a body of cavalry and infantry against them. The Russians were defeated and fled to Balazid, the district about which place the Turks have invested. As Falk Pacha has cut them of from all assistance the capitulation of Bajazid is mminent. A Pera despatch to the Globe says Bajazid has been retaken by the Turks. SERVIA MASSING TROOPS.

The Servian government is sending to the north. astern frontier all the Servian civil and military officers conversant with the Russian tonine. The opinion is gaining ground that the Russians are no nger averse to crossing the Danube between Turn-Severin and Gladova. It is thought possible that the Austrian Court might be induced to leave Eastern Servia to the Russian troops, on conditi that the other provinces were left to Emperor Francis Joseph's control.

A CHAT WITH THE CZAR. Prince Milan was very kindly received by the Czar, who listened with great attention to his account of the difficulties in which Servia is placed. The Czar assured Prince Milan that Servia might niways reckon on his sympathies. No opportunity eems to have been given Prince Milan to express himself directly, much less to receive any instructions; but according to information reaching Vienna the opinion of the Czar and his government still is that Servia should not stir. As for any positive prohibition there can be no question of that, for by so doing Russia would take upon herself a reonsibility she has been always careful to avoid.

MORE EXPLANATIONS TO THE PORTE. M. Cristics, the Servian representative at Constantinople, has renewed his declarations of Servia's neutrality. He denies that the Servian govrnment will allow the Russians to march through

AUSTRIA TRUSTS HER NOT. Notwithstanding Servian promises Austrian millis to the number of fifteen battalions have been called out and taken up a position at Negotin. The Servian forces are now calculated to be really equal in number to the Turkish force at Widdin. Aus trian intervention in Servia was publicly discussed

in Vienna last night as expected very shortly. HAS NOT MOVED YET. The statement that occupation of Turkish territory by Austrian troops is imminent is denied in official circles in Vienna. The mobilization of an army corps is also denied. A Vienna correspondent

AUSPRIA'S HOUR FOR ACTION NIGH A Vienna despatch confirms the report that Russia has invited Austria to make military prenarations for the purpose of preventing the Mon tenegrins from being utterly crushed. The Austrian Foreign Office is not inclined to move in the mat-The correspondent adds:-"Certain signs in Ministerial quarters, however, point to the prob when further inaction on the part of Austria might unfavorably prejudice her future position in con nection with the solution of the Oriental question.' ANOTHER VERSION.

The Post's despatch from Vienna says there has been considerable word splitting on the of Austrian military preparations, On to-day's Bourse an official representative the government denied the statement which was first published by the Ministeria remdenblatt that two army corps were about to be mobilized. The official Abendpost, however, did not contain any contradiction. It is known that large detachments have been watching the frontier since last year. Some increase in their number would suffice, especially if, as is semi-officially asserted to-night, no action but merely demonstra tion was intended.

The Times Vienna correspondent explains the origin of the rumors relative to the mobilization of Austrian troops, which almost caused a panic in Vienna yesterday. Every year he since the commencement of the troubles on Dalmatian and Croabian frontier, which extends 500 English miles, it has by four divisions who, on a occuptied footing, only number 25,000 All that has been done was to consult with Radich and Molinari about eventually placing these four divisions or two army corps on a war footing.

PROVIDING FOR CONTINGENCIES. The time for doing this, however, was not fixed, being made dependent on the turn of events, such as a renewal of Turco-Servian war and the spread thereof to the neighborhood of the Austrian frontier when the comparatively weak cordon of troops now guarding the frontier would be insufficient to protect it, and events might even arise which would force Austria to intervene for the protection of he own territory. In view of such contingencies preparatory measures for putting the four divisions on the frontier on a war footing have been taken. All romors are reducible to this

REINFORCEMENTS FOR DALMATIA. A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that at a military council in Vienna, of which General Melinari and Baron Von Rodich were present, it was resolved to strengthen the forces in Dalmatia by about

AN IMPROBABLE REPORT.

A despatch from a Kostar correspondent dated Jone 19 says Suleiman Pacha has joined All Saib. and their united armies are marching upon Cet tinje. This report is probably untrue, and must have been obtained from Turkish sources before the battle near Martinitza.

PURTHER FIGHTING. The Political Correspondence, of Vienna, pub-lishes a telegram dated Ostrok, June 20, stating that five pachas, commanding forty battalions. twenty guns and 5,000 cavalry, attacked the Montenegrin position near Ostrok on Sunday. Pighting has been proceeding uninterruptedly night and day until the present time. The Turks so far have not gained a foot. The telegram, however, contem-From this moment the losses of the latter were plates the possibility of the Montenegrins being

finally compelled to give way. The Turks suffered

INCAPACITY OF VUKOVICS. General Vukovics, which was recently reported seems to be well founded. A correspondent with the Montenegrins, telegraphing from Cettinje under date of June 19, admits that Suleiman Pacha occupied the strong position of Planinitza unop-posed owing to the incapacity of Vukovics, who, after he had decided no longer to oppose the revictualling of Nicsics, remained inactive until th Turks entered that place, instead of providing for the defence of Planinitza.

RUSSIA COMING TO THE RESCUE. Notwithstanding the gallant fight which the Montenegrins are making the odds against them are success except some of the Turkish troops now operating against them can be drawn off. The distress in Montenegro is likely to cause an important change in Russian strategy. The Czar is greatly concerned as to the fate of Monte, negro, whose only chance appears to lie in the Ru sians marching across Servia to Novi Bazar, whence they might fall on Mehemet All's rear.

IUNGARIAN PARLIAMENTARY ACTION In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet yester day Herr Simonyi announced the following interpellation:-"Does the government consider the Treaty of Paris broken by the action of Russia and Roumania, and does it not consider that it is now time to appeal to England and France under the tripartite treaty of 1856 to enforce the Treaty of

The Greek Chamber of Deputies has passed the new military organization law. The Minister o Marine intends to present a bill for the organiza tion of the navy.

BOUMANIA AND BUSSIA. The Roumanian Senate is engaged discussing the new convention to be concluded with Russia rela tive to the co-operation of the Roumanian army in the war beyond the Danube.

TURKEY NEEDS EVERY PLASTER. The Turkish Senate has not agreed to the reductions of the estimates voted by the Chamber of Deputies. The government consequently referred the budget back to the Deputies.

HOW THE CHRISTIAN DOGS PAY. The Turkish Chamber of Deputies has decided by a large majority that it is advisable to postpone for the present the question of the admission of Christians into the army, they continuing to pay the exemption tax. PEACE NUMORS AGAIN.

A special Constantinople despatch to the Golo asserts that Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador to the Porte, has counselled the Sultan to make peace immediately. All the Ministers, except Redif Pacha, Minister of War, lavor peace. IT STILL CONTINUES.

Cannonading continues at Rustchuk. The Russian battery has been dismantled at Slobosia THE PRESS IN TURKEY. The Levant Heraid, a newspaper printed in Eng-

lish at Constantinople, has been suspended. This is the second time since the war. THE GERMAN MINISPER TO TURKEY. Relative to reports concerning the action of the

Prince Von Reuss at Constantinople, the North-German Gazette states positively that Germany has not departed from its attitude of reserve relative to the Eastern question.

A military correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs that all military attachés except English have gone quarters staff say an English military attaché wa so received by the Grand Duke as to render his re saining with the Russian army very uncertain.

ENGLISHMEN TO LEAVE THE EURDIVE'S SERVICE Despatches from Alexandria represent that the English government has ordered MacKillop Pacha and other British officers in the Khedive's service to resign. ALEXIS AT PLOEJESTL

A special from Ploejesti announces that the Grand Duke Alexis has arrived there.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL REGATTA AT MARRIERRAD. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Boston, June 21, 1877.

The annual regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club ocsurred off Marblehead to-day, in the presence of s arge number of invited guests and others specially interested in aquatic sports. Promptly on time, at leven A. M., the signal for the start was sounded, and few minutes later the start was made. The cours sailed was from the stakeboat off Marbiehead barbor leaving Halfway Rock on the starboard hand, Harding's bell buoy on the starboard hand, Egg Rock port hand. At 11h, 15m, the various boats entered passed the stakeboat in the following order by

	FIRST CLASS SCHOONER	YAC	H78				
		1	Cime		Measure-		
Name.	Owner.		M.	S.	ment		
Magic	V. Whitten	11	13	57	80. 25		
Haleyon	George H. Brooks	11	15	50	79.30		
Brenda	James L. Little	11	17	31	61. 2		
	T. D. Boardman				78.50		
Azala	Com. John M. Forbes.	11	20	-	60, 60		
The control of the	SECOND CLASS SCHOONES	AY J	CHT	8.			
				Time. Measure-			
Name.	Owner.	H.	M.	S.	ment.		
Romanco.	Vice Com. Amory	11	11	38	35.60		
Fearless	Eben B. Phillips	11	29	25	54. 15		
Latona	J. L. Pitman	11	20	00	55, 50		

PIRST CLASS SLOOP YACHTS. Owner. H. M. S. ment.
Walter C. Cabot. 11 16 42 42.0
Rear Com. Sears. 11 18 25 42.2 

the stake the Magic was perceptibly ahead of all the others, the Halcyon coming second, Brenda third and Fosm fourth, closely followed by the Azalea, Romance, Fearless and Latona.

As the sloop yachts started quite irregularly they got considerably out of their course, but the Wayward, although entered last, caught the breeze aplendidly, keeping almost even for a mile or more with its lively competitor, the Magic.

The whole distance of the course was exactly twenty-eight and one-quarter miles, or twenty-nine miles in the aggregate.

THE HOMESTRETCH.

THE HOMESTRETCH.

The Haleyon was the first to round the home stake, but no time was taken of this or any yacht which followed until passing the junges stakebont. The Haleyon also took the lead of all the others, passing the bone stake in 4h. 30m.

30s., winning the first class prize of \$200.

She was soon followed by the Fearless, of the second class schooners, taking the first prize of \$100 in this class. The Wayward, of the first class of sloops, won the first prize of \$100 in this class. The order in which the boats passed the home stake, with the actual and corrected time of each when taken, was as follows:—

\*\*Actual Time.\*\* Corrected Time. Name.\*\*

\*\*H. M. S. H. M. S.

\*\*H. M. S. H. M. S.

\*\*H. M. S. H. M. S.

\*\*The staken of the staken of t

Name. 

AN ILLINOIS SCANDAL

CHARGES AGAINST OFFICIALS OF THE STATE HOME FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD 1

Cuicago, June 21, 1877.

There now exists a good deal of surprise and com ment in this State, occasioned by the publication of a letter in the Bicomington Puslication of a letter in the sweeney, wife of tagraph from Mrs. John Sweeney, wife of the Dr. Sweeney, a firmer trustee of the Home, saying that she was the anthor of the article which appeared in the Chicago Tribune of the 23d ult. in which were made the most grevious charge of official fraud, mismanagement and ill-treatment toward the children, as well as the immoral atmosphere surrounding the entire institution. Mrs Sweeney says she felt it her duty to bring the matter before the public, through the press, hoping that the before the public, through the press, hoping that the new Board just appointed by Governor Culiom would inform themselves upon the condition of the Home and make it in resulty what it is in name, to the nundreds of children who are now instance. An houset, impartial inquiry will reveal the fact that there has been no misrepresentation of the throne, the immoral influences surrounding it and the unchristian manner in which the children have been treated for several years past. A short time after the letter was published Mrs. Sweeney went in person to Governor Culion and gave her reasons for making war upon the institution, and the immoral conduct of certain officials which have at one time made the young lives of the girls, inmates of the home, full of shame and removed.

From All Parts of the World.

GERMAN COOLNESS

France Warned that Bismarck is Watching De Broglie.

SIMON'S ELOQUENT APPEAL. A Defence by MacMahon's Presi-

dent of the Council. Withdrawal of a Cabinet Bill in the

English Parliament.

Prince of Wales and a Brilliant Company Dine with General Grant.

IDY CABLE TO THE HERALD. 1

LONDON, June 22, 1877. The HEBALD correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the relations between Germany and Prance are increasing in coolness, so much that the reserve is perceptible in all the communications from the former Power. It is stated that Prince Hohentohe, German Ambassador at Paris, has recently been instructed restricting his social intimacy with President Mac Mahon's entourage, ordering him to hold aloof from the clerical cliques and their dames d'Etat. The German government, despite the pacific assurances of the Duc Decazes, continues to mistrust the clerical-monarchical tendency of De Broglie's Cabinet

A WARNING IN TIME.

Although no signs of a serious storm are ye apparent, it is clear the French Ministers ought to pay close attention to Germany's diffident reserve and accept it as a warming.

GRANT DINES WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES. At a dinner given by Mr. Pierrepont in honor of ex-President Grant last night the Prince of Wales was present attended by Major General Sir Dighton Probyn, Controller of his household. Gen-Grant sat on the right of the Prince and Mrs. Pierrepont on the left. Mrs. Grant sat opposite the Prince, having the Duke of Richmond on her right and Mr. Pierrepont on her left. Mes dames Grant and Pierrepont were the only ladies present.

A GALAXY OF TITLES.

The other guests were the Turkish, Austrian German, French, Italian and Russian Ambassa dors; the Dukes of Argyll, Wellington and Westminster; the Marquises of Salisbury, Hertford and Lansdowne; the Earls of Beaconsfield, Derby and Carnaryon: Earls Granville and Manyers, Lords Cairns, Manners and Houghton, also Sir Stafford Northcote; Mr. Cross, Home Secretary; Mr. Gawthorne Hardy, Mr. Hoppin, Mr. Beckwith and Jesse Grant.

JULES SIMON'S JUSTIFICATION.

In the French Senate at Versailles yesterday M. Jules Simon, recently President of the Council, spoke in justification of the late Ministry. He said com plaints respecting his conduct of public business were more pretexts. The real cause of the fall of his Ministry was that it had been in harmony with the republican majority. M. Simor declared he was pained to see the rules of parliament nt proposal for the disa rain of parliamentary government.

A WARM APPEAL He appealed to the Duke de Broglie to repudiate his intention of setting up official candidacies and to disavow the disgraceful language of papers which proposed to sweep away the Republic. He concluded that the Ministers would not and could not be bone partists, but were neither legitimists nor orleanists They were an ambiguous government, and the Reput he would finally triumph. (There was applause which lasted several minutes.

DE EROGLIE DEFENDS THE MINISTRY.

The Duke de Broglie demonstrated that the proposa for dissolution was not contrary to the constitution He said :- "President MacMahon is in harmony with the tendencies of the majority of the Senate. Do not abandon him." In reference to the charge that Ministers are not republicans, the said they kept within the spirit of the In reference to other accusations be constitution. said the Ministers were sincerely attached to the Church, but they disowned no principle of public law. None of them desired to compromise the country in eligious intrigues or war on religious questions. uded:-"The country will not healtate between President MacMahon and the Dictator of Bordeaux, he chief of the radical army."

The debate was adjourned until to-morrow

VICTOR MUGO'S VOICE IN THE SENATE. The discussion upon the reportfol the bureaus favor of the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies was begun in the Senute yesterday. Victor Hugo, in a ong speech, pointed out the importance of the Senat in a conflict between two powers of the State.

A THERATENED DUEL.
In the Chumber of Deputies Baron de Saint-Paul Bonapartist, asked M. Leon Renault whether, in con-sideration of the payment of a million france, he had not undertaken to facilitate the entrance of the Coun de Chambord as King into Paris in 1875. M. Repault denied the accusation. There was great excitement in the Chamber over this incident. It is believed 3 Renault has sent M. de Saint-Paul a challenge.

VOTING SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS TO THE MINISTERA The Chamber subsequently refused to vote direct taxes but unanunously voted supplementary grants to the Ministry of War, the reporter of the Budget Committee observing that although the Chamber refused to pass any vote which would imply confidence necessary for the conduct of the public services

BONAPARTISTS AND HOTALISTS DIRAGREE. of the debates the platform of the Cabinet seems more and more narrowed. The royalists will remain with the dissolution, it is said, will advocate the rule of President MacMahon till 1880, but will demand an appeal to the people after the expiration of his term of

A NAPOLEON WITH THE LEFT. Prince Jerome Napoleon voted in favor of the Leit's order of the day in the Chamber of Deputies on Tues-MONEY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

A Ministerial decree authorizes the issue of long lated Treasury bonds of 500f., bearing interest of 20f., the amount to be applied to meet obligations for public THE SCHOOLSRIP ST. MARY'S.

The United States schoolship St. Marys, Commander Pythian, from New London May 26, has arrived at Lisbon, Portugal. In the House of Lords, yesterday afternoon. Duke of Richmond announced the withdrawal by the

A SAD PROSPECT—THE INDIAN SUDGET.

In the House of Commons last night the lad

Budget was lutroduced. A resolution was agreed to authorizing the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, to raise \$25,000,000 on the credit of the Indian revenues to cover deficits arising from successive famines, depreciation of silver and increasing de-

The Standard in its leading editorial this morning denies that the government intend to ask anpplementary credit for the protection of British interests

In the trial of Charles Bradlaugh and Miss Annie Besant for publishing a pamphlet alleged to be im Chief Justice Cockburn and a special jury on Monday last, Mr. Bradlaugh yesterday The bis defence. Justice in his summing up said a more injudicious and ill advised prosecution was never brought into a court of justice, but if the jury was of opinion that the book was calculated to injure the public morals then, however pure and good was the intention of the defendants in publishing the work, their duty was to find them

The jury, after being out an hour and a half, returned the following verdict :- "We are of opinion that the book is calculated to deprave public morals, but we entirely exonerate the defendants from a corrupt in tive in publishing it."

Lord Chief Justice Cockburg said :- "I direct you upon that to find a verdict against the defendants. The prisoners were ordered to reappear to-day week, in the meantime being allowed out on bail

CHINA AND JAPAN.

CHINA PARALYZED-FAMINE AND REVOLUTION-JAPAN STILL AFFLICTED WITH THE SATSUMA REBELLION-BLOODY APPRAYS BETWEEN SAILORS.

The steamer Oceanic, from Hong Kong, via Yoko-nama, arrived to-day, bringing over eight hundred Chinese merchants and news to the following dates:

San Francisco, Cal, June 21, 1877.

CHINA.

Hong Kong, May 26, 1877. There is no abatement yet of the suffering from amine in the Northern Chinese Provinces The arsenals at Shanghai and Foo Choo have

stopped work for want of funds. There are rumors of contemplated important mili tary movements in the extreme western provinces. Large loans are solicited, but obtained only in part and with great difficulty. The government is a lutely paralyzed by internal political disorders and the

YOKOHAMA Jone S 1877

The situation in the Southwest is virtually unchanged. The imperial troops occupy all the strong positions, and the exact locality of the rebel leaders is absolutely unknown. Nevertheless, it is certain that agitation continues, and large tracts in Kinsia, in the extreme western part of the island, are held by roving bands of insurgents. The authorities say it is useless to carry the condict into the mountains where great loss of life would be inevi-They prefer to wait a sperificing blood and treasure result. without at this moment. Neither foreigners nor Japanese possess any true understanding of the condition of Satsuma. The government frankly acknowledges that There is no anxiety, however, as to the ultimate perfect success of the imperialists, Official show the killed in battle on the imperial side to be 10.135; died in hospitals, 824; wounded, 8,752; now in

Frequent affrays have occurred in Yokohama be tween the sailors of ships of war of various nations-Russian, English, French and German. Much bloo has been shed, with occasional loss of life. On the 4th of June two French satiors were killed. These conflicts grow out of quarrels, engendered by the present condition of Europe

The reports in Yokohama newspapers of revolts in other provinces besides Satsuma are thus far totally without foundation. False reports are in circulation of trouble between Japan and Corea. The two countries are on perfectly good terms.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1877. ALARM OF SENATOR SPENCER AND PRIENDS NOW SOJOURNING IN THE BLACK HILLS. Senator Spencer and the party of friends who went with him to the Black Hills on a prospecting tour, and to lay the foundation of a alarmed for their personal safety, judging from an excited despatch received to-day by the Secretary of War from Senator Spencer predicting the extermination of the settlers and in the Black Hills by the Indians troops are sent immediately for their protection. No matter how serious may be the predicament in which Senator Spencer finds himself, his cry for help created good deal of amusement at his expense. The Secre tary is disposed, however, to take the Senator at his word, and will do what he can to extricate him from

THE BEMOVAL OF THE SIGUX-FEARS OF ADDI-TIONAL INDIAN COMPLICATIONS.

The Secretary of War and General Sherman called on the Secretary of the Interior to-da and had a long general conversation unor the Signy to the Missouri River. The Commissions sent to select points to which they are to be transferred according to the treaty made them, are understood to have reported favor upon Whitestone and Medicine creeks as two among the eligible places. There is some want of faith in their willingness to go there yet. A general interchange of views was had without reaching a conclusion. General Sherman was also in consultation with the President on the same subject. Should any intractibility on the part of the Sioux nunifest itself there is serious apprehension in official quarters that, in view of the depleted and therefore nofficient strength of the army on the frontier, the whole Indian business in the northwest may be involved in grave and dangerous complications. In cases of discontent among the tribes it is thought encouragement to rebellion will be given them by the "squaw mon," teiling them of the weakened condition of the army as published in the newspapers. The army is the sultations will be held to-morrow to see what can be done by the War and Indian departments to meet the reguirements of the present emergency.

A GALE IN IOWA.

Iowa Cirv. June 21, 1877. porthwestern gale struck this city hast evening and in ten minutes did much damage, overturning chimneys, blowing down trees and fences and injuring the crops in the surrounding country. The steeple of the Presbyterian Church, with part of the building was blown down; loss to the church about \$7,000. The spire of the Congregational Church was wrenched out of the perpendicular and its foundation cracked so that it must be replaced.

HEAVY RAINS IN OHIO.

DAMAGE TO BAILWAYS AND CROPS. [DY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, ]

SPRINGPIELD, June 21, 1877.

This city and the surrounding country have been risted for the past few days, and particularly this morning, by an almost continuous succession of the heaviest rains experienced in month of June for many years. the night of the 19th, and sgam to-day, the fall of rain was tremendous. Great damage by floods, estimated at no tess than half a million dollars, is reported in various directions. At one point northwest of the city, not lar from Tremont, three miles of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad track is

Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad track is weshed away.

Fortunately the wind in this immediate vicinity has not been violent. The worst apprehensions are left, however, for the wheat crop in this region, which has been badly broken down, and will suffer extensively, both from this cause and it is feared also from rost. The prospect before this

storm was perhaps the finest in ten years. The correction will also be seriously affected, it being impossible to give it the necessary cultivation on account of the

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE
WASHINGTON, June 22-1 A. M. Indications. For New England, falling, followed by rising 6a

rometer, southwest, veering to colder northwest winds, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with raise For the Middle Atlantic States rising barometer northwest winds and rain, followed by cooler clearing

For the South Atlantic States stateinary or bigher parometer, stationary or lower temperature, southwest to northwest winds, partly cloudy weather and occa-

For the Gulf States nearly stationary tem and pressure, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather and rain areas. For the lake region stationary or higher pressure

sional showers.

and temperature, northerly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather. For Tennessee and Ohio Valley stationary or higher

pressure and temperature, northerly winds, possibly shifting at western stations to southerly, partly cloudy weather and occasional showers.

For the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi val-

leys stationary, followed by falling barometer, higher emperature, clear or partly cloudy weather and possibly occasional showers in the former district, with outhensterly winds, and in the latter northerly winds, shifting to southeasterly. The Missouri River will generally fall, the Lowes

Mississippi will remain nearly stationary at and below

Cantionary signals continue at Cape May, Sandy Hook, Barnegat, Atlantic City and Cape Henry. THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the

emperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. This evening Miss Weathersby will receive a benefit

line" several new features will be introduced. Mr. George Fortesque is soon to join the company. "Waves" will be withdrawn from Wallack's after this week to make room for "Crabbed Age."

at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and in addition to ber

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, is at the Hoffman. J. B. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, and and Houston Chuch, of Savannah, are at the New York. A. J. Cassatt, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is at the Albemarie. H. B. Hurlbut, Vice President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad pany, is at the Windsor. United Marshal R. M. Wallace, of South Carolina, is at the Grand Central. F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston, is at the Buckingham. Colonel David C. Houston. United States army, is at the Everett. General John Hammond, of Crown Point, N. Y., and Harvey G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth Aver tain William Watson, of the steamship Parthis, is all

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